

Hamessing the Information Revolution

Using the Internet, GeoDatabase Technology, and Data Warehousing to Provide Efficient and Effective Installation Management

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Barriers to Successful GIS Implementation

- Often, data is fragmented across the organization
- Installations may have no central GIS proponent, coordinator, or technical personnel that can influence GIS decisions for the installation
- Data is often of variable quality and currency
- Installations have multiple data platforms depending on the application of the data (ESRI for environmental analysis, Intergraph for engineering analysis, AutoCAD for facility data, etc.)
- It is difficult to ensure adequate, long-term GIS funding



Technological Advancements

The recent maturation of three technological advancements has coincided to provide efficient and effective solutions to these obstacles:

Geospatial Databases

Shared Data

Data Warehousing Internet and Wireless Technology



Geospatial Databases

- Geospatial coordinates stored in the database
- Data can be stored as Binary Large Objects (BLOB's)
- Connectivity Rules
- Association Rules
- Allows various systems to access graphical data

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Geospatial Data Evolution

Historically, databases made implied use of the spatial component of the data sets; e.g. address data existed but was not linked to a map.

Traditional database programs did not support graphics or spatial objects. Most modern relational database programs have added support for graphics: data models have been extended to store spatial data and query engines have been expanded to permit spatial queries.

Dependency on specific graphic formats for spatial data is diminishing; graphic data can be stored as database objects and the graphics created on the fly.

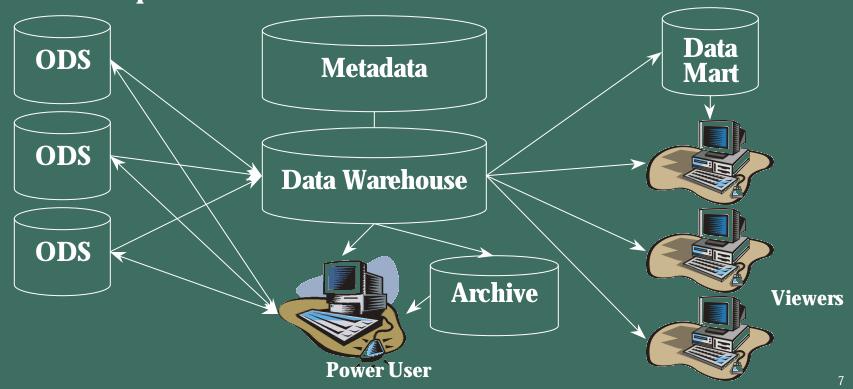


- "...a repository of information..built from distributed and often departmentally isolated data throughout an enterprise..."
- "...enterprise data system..."
- "...subject-oriented, non-volatile, time-variant, integrated collection of data used for decision support..."
- "...an architecture for organizing an IS..."
- "...centralized data for decentralized processing..."

ALL OF THE ABOVE and MORE

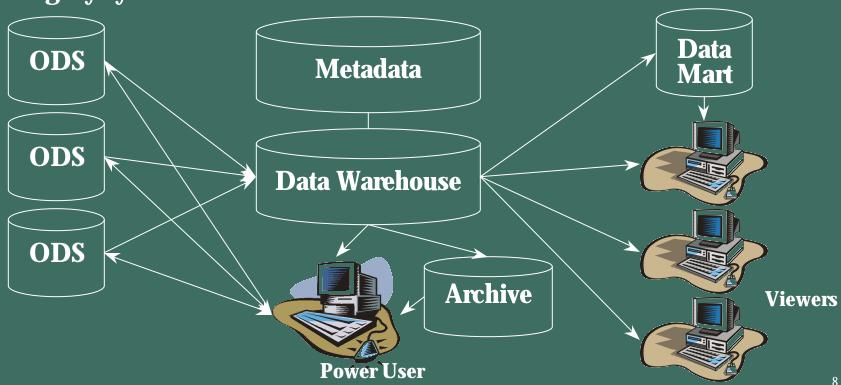


Short Definition: A collection of spatial and non-spatial data, appropriately organized and maintained, used to support business processes.



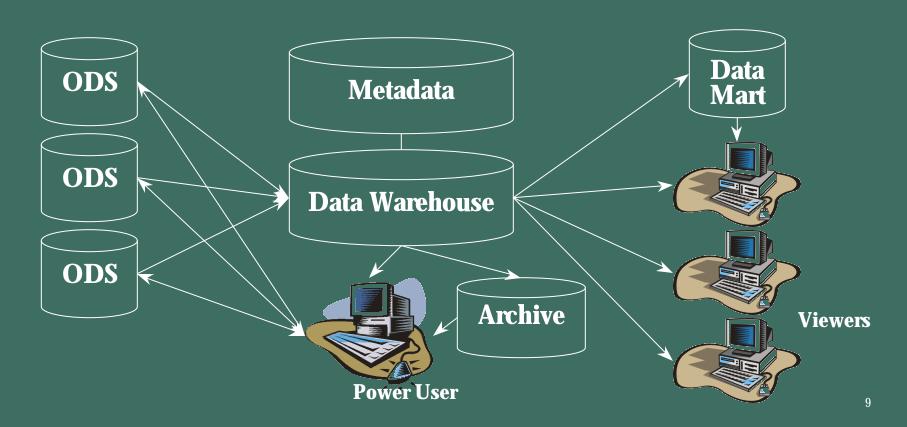


<u>Operational Data Store</u>: Dynamic repository for data edits. Changes to the ODS populate the Data Warehouse periodically. Often originate as legacy systems.



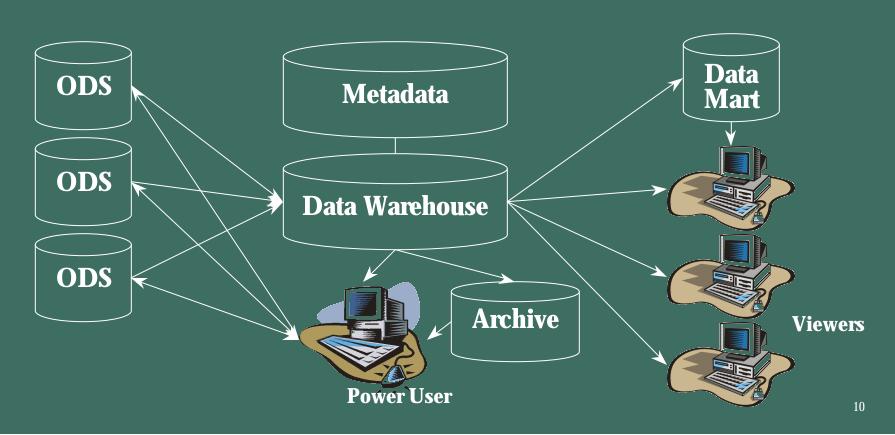


<u>Data Warehouse</u>: Static repository for enterprise data. Provides users with read-only viewing of static data.



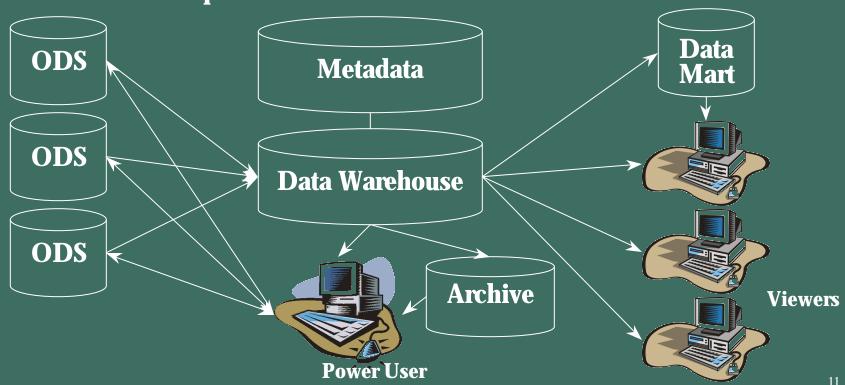


<u>Metadata</u>: Includes data descriptors, overall system data architecture, and rules for data transactions and relationships.



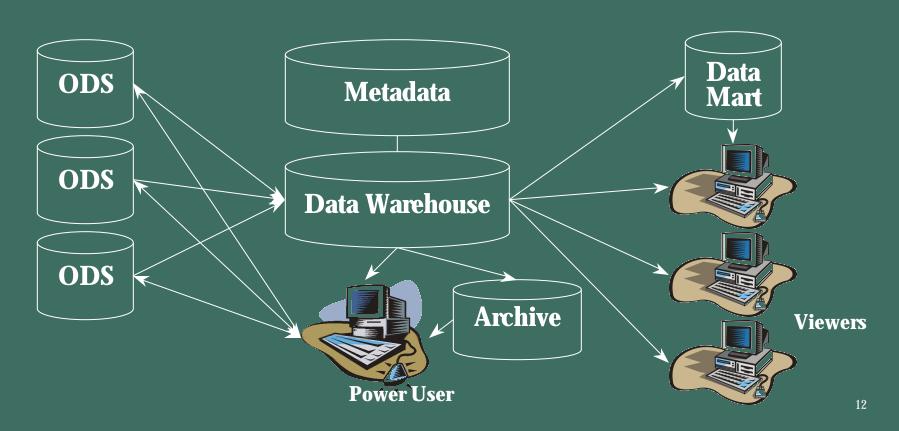


<u>Data Mart</u>: Subset of Data Warehouse data, or independent data keyed to Data Warehouse. May include data summaries, and may be cached on clients for rapid access.





<u>Archive</u>: Static repository for historical data. Used for long-term trend analysis.





Goals for a Data Warehouse...

Provide centralized data storage for access to all required data from a users desktop in a form that will support the user's needs.

Implications for a Data Warehouse...

- Structure
- Integrity
- Standards



Why a Data Warehouse?

- Provides users with the data they need to do their jobs
- Support better decision making processes
- Collect and house all data in one place
- Remove redundancies and discrepancies in data
- Support applications and uses not envisioned or integrated into operational systems (i.e., separate the data from the tools)



Potential Uses of an Installation-Wide GIS

- Planning
 - housing availability and use
 - new facility siting
 - energy studies
- Environmental
 - land use management habitat and species data
 - cultural resource management artifact and historic structure data
 - emergency spill response
 - monitoring well analysis
- Operations and Logistics
 - current status of equipment, supplies, and personnel



Potential Uses of an Installation-Wide GIS

- Operations and Maintenance
 - work order status and processing
 - facility data and maintenance schedules (roofs, roads, etc.)
 - emergency response
 - O&M manual data
 - as-built facility data
 - digging permits
- Installation Tenants
 - housing availability
 - work order requests and status



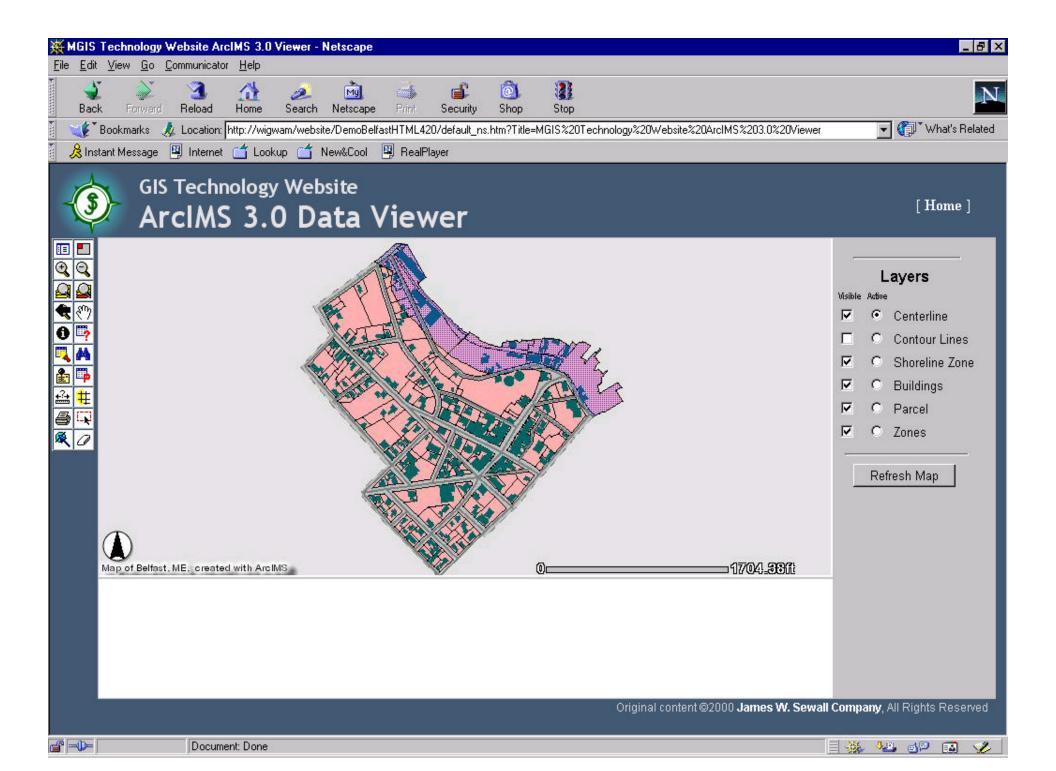
Internet and Wireless Technology

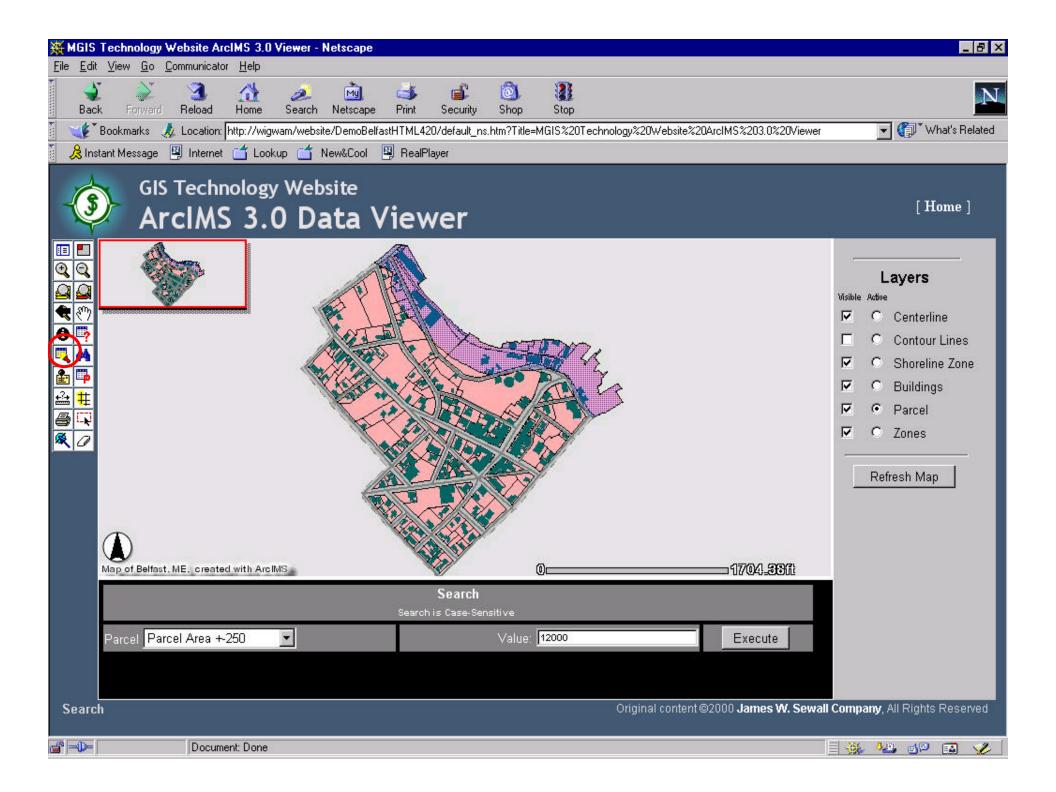
- Allow simple access to data without complex software or hardware
- Data can be transmitted via Internet, wireless, or CD-ROM for remote users
- Allows users to readily access only the data they need for their specific tasks

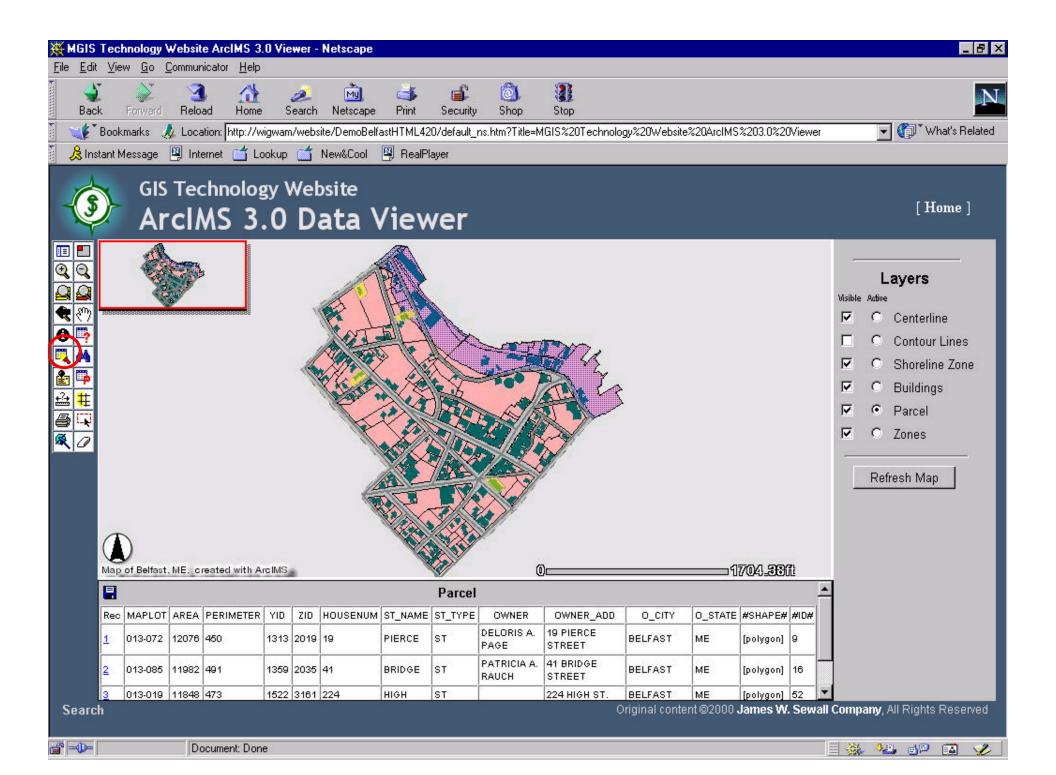


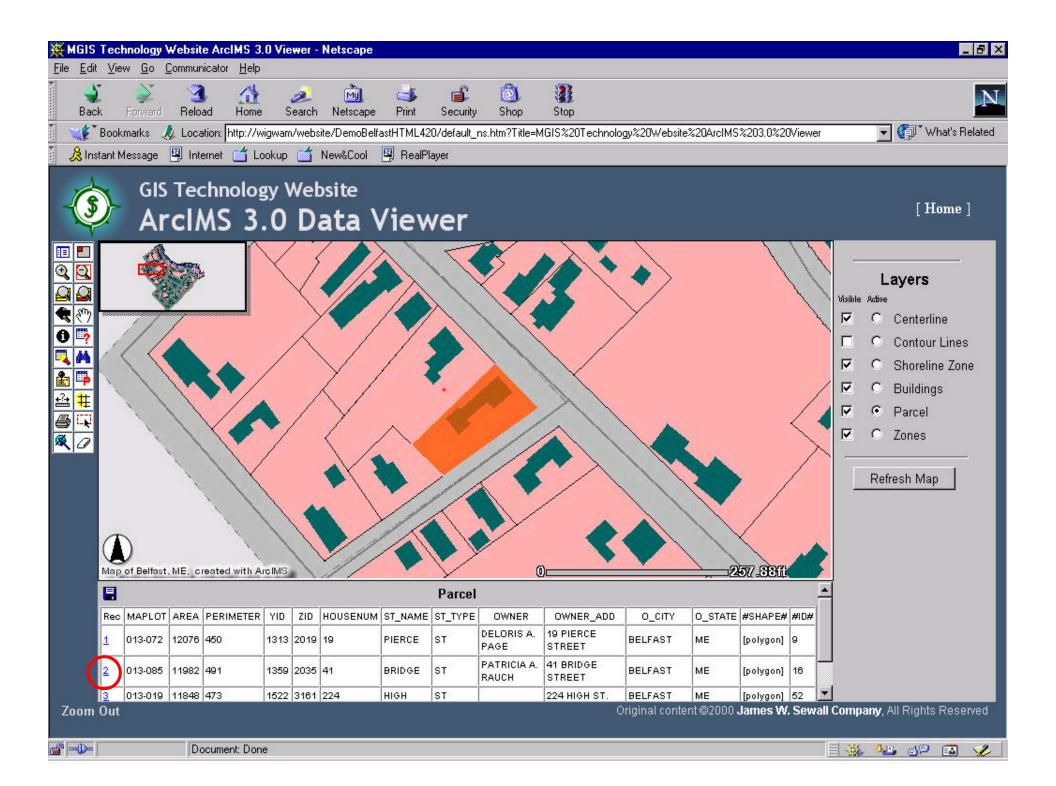
Internet Applications

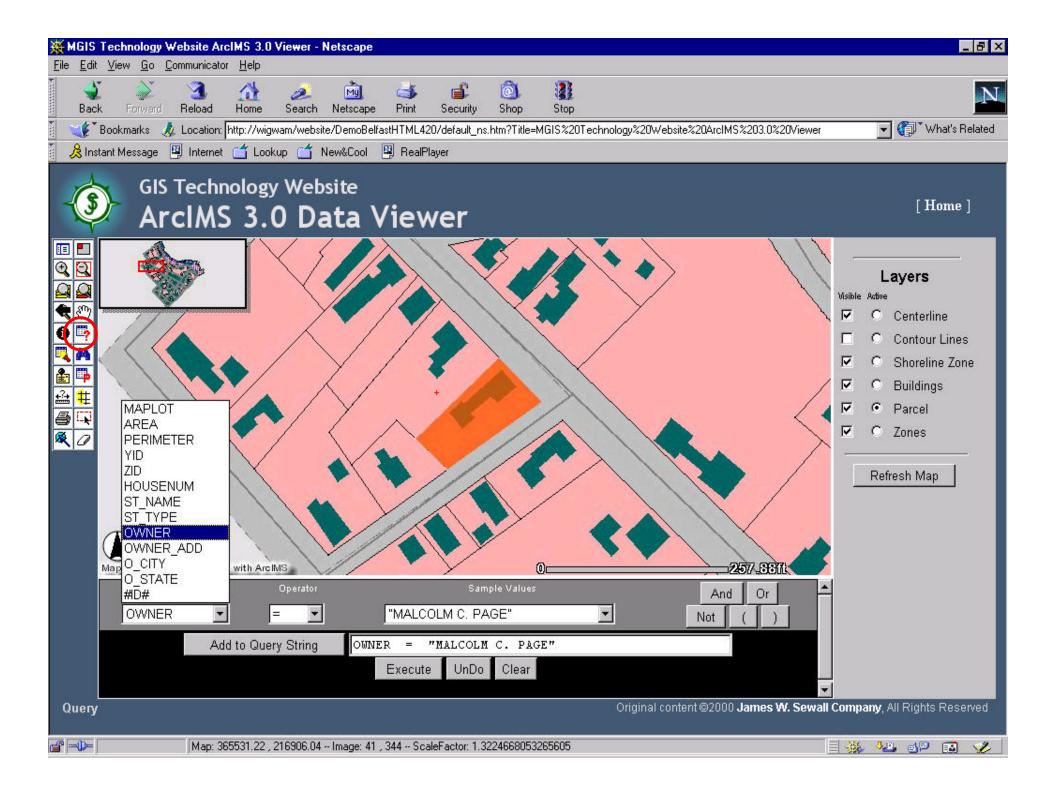
- Intergraph: Geomedia WebMap
- ESRI: Internet Map Server
- Autodesk: Map Guide and OnSite

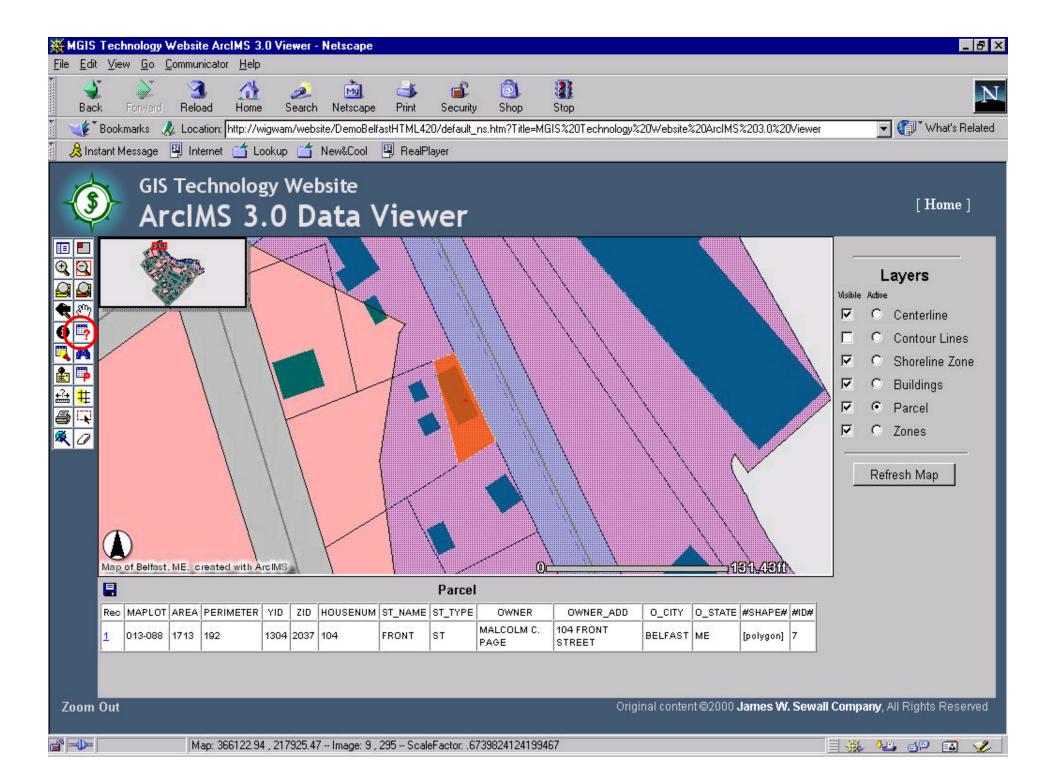


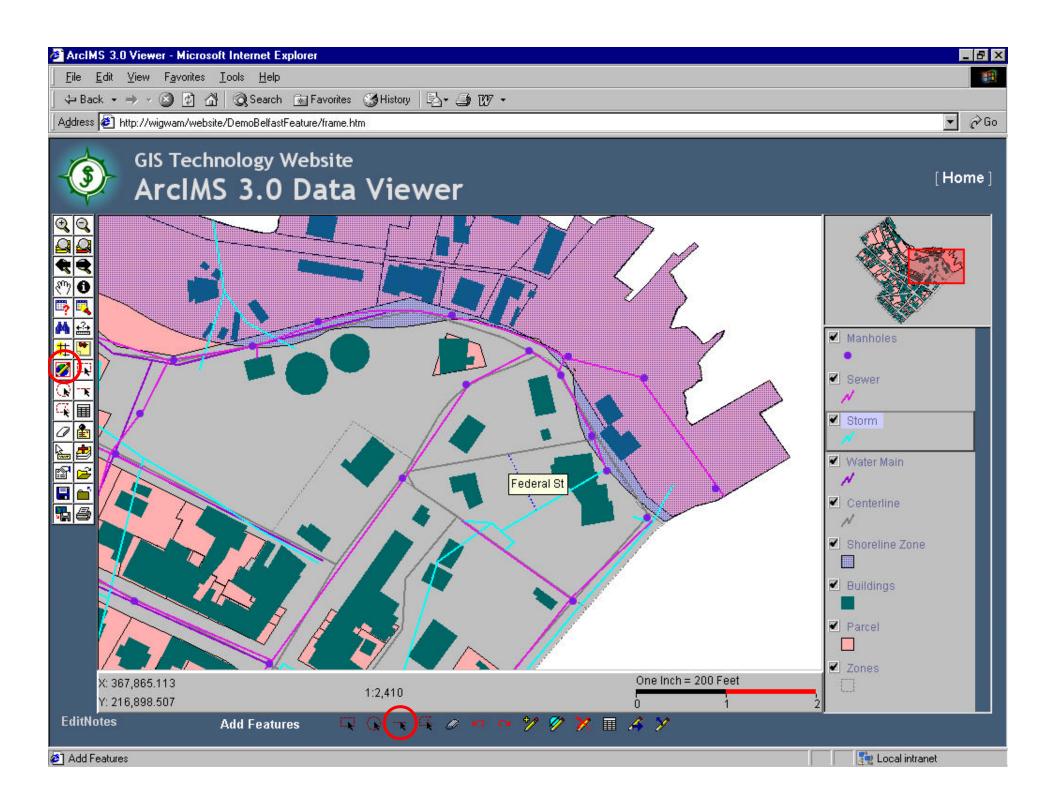


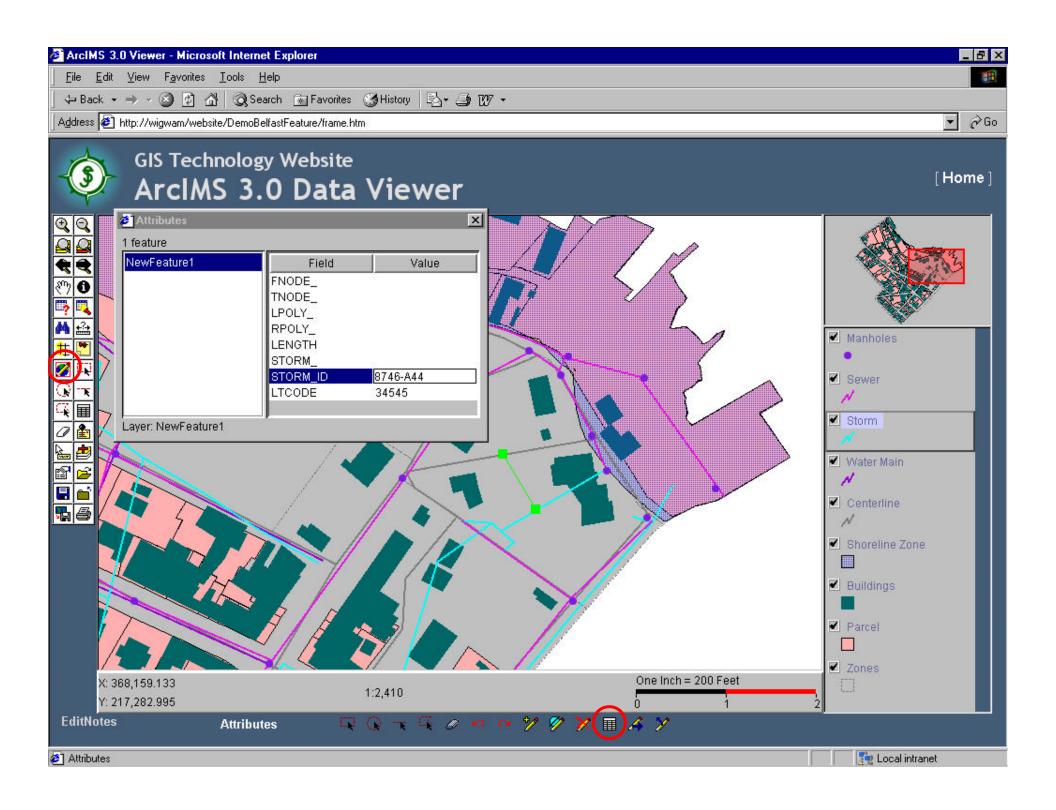


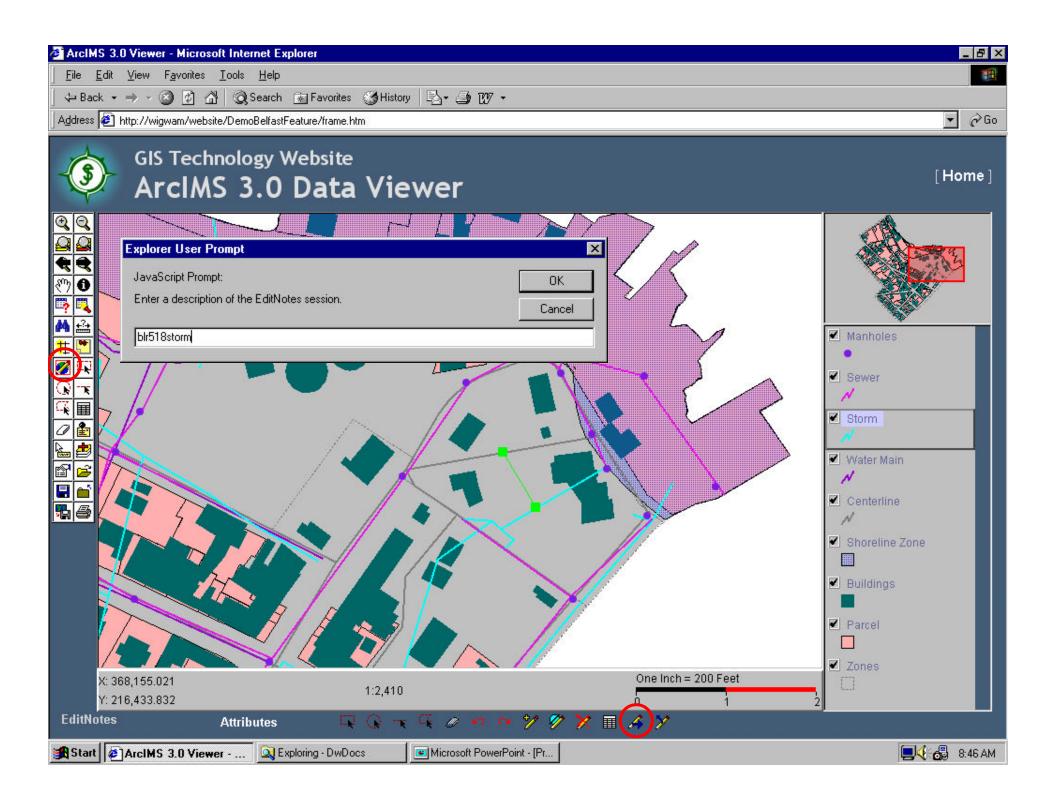


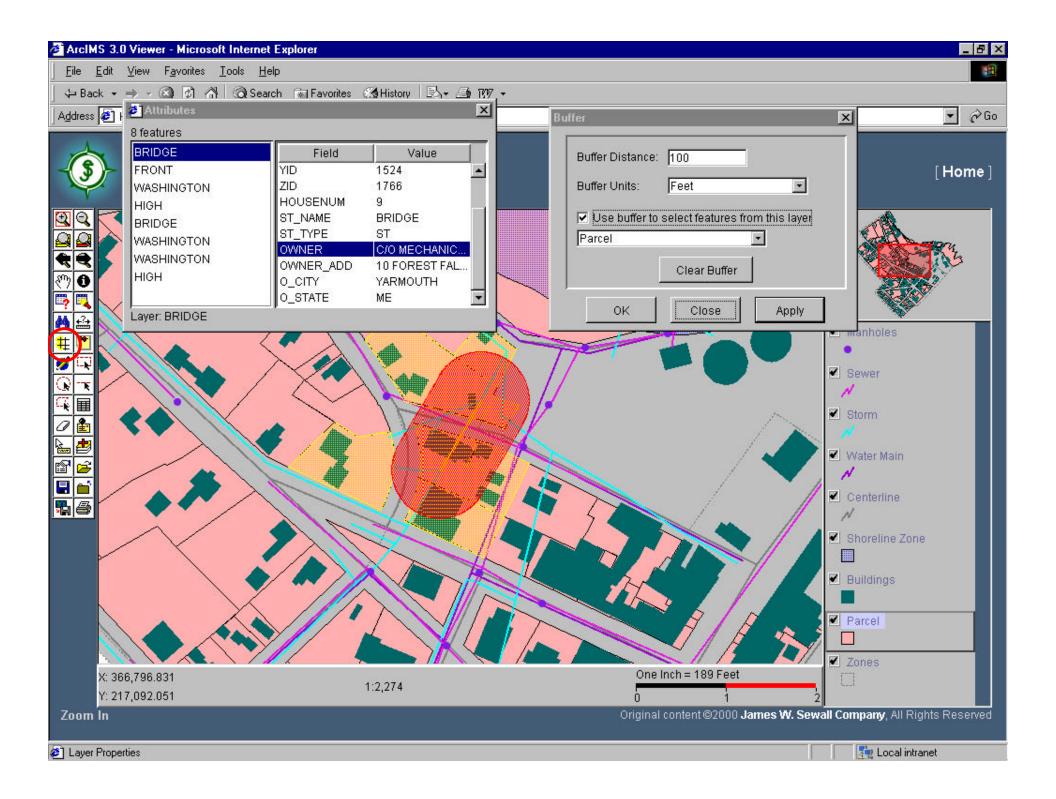


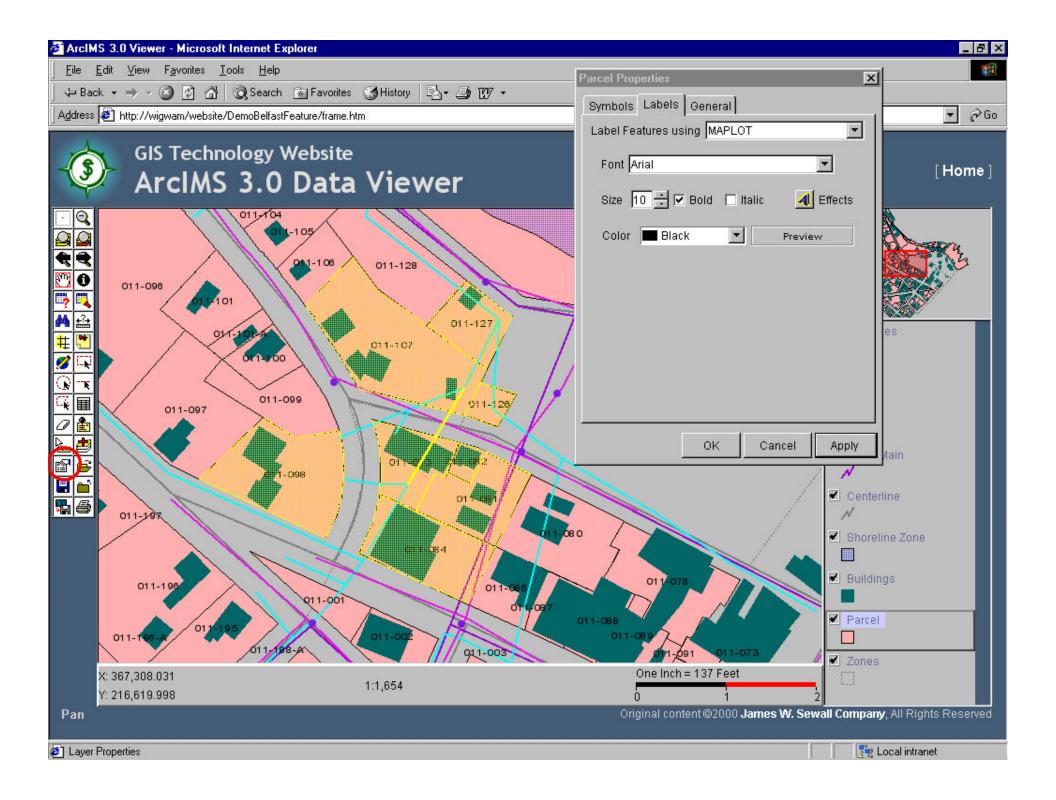


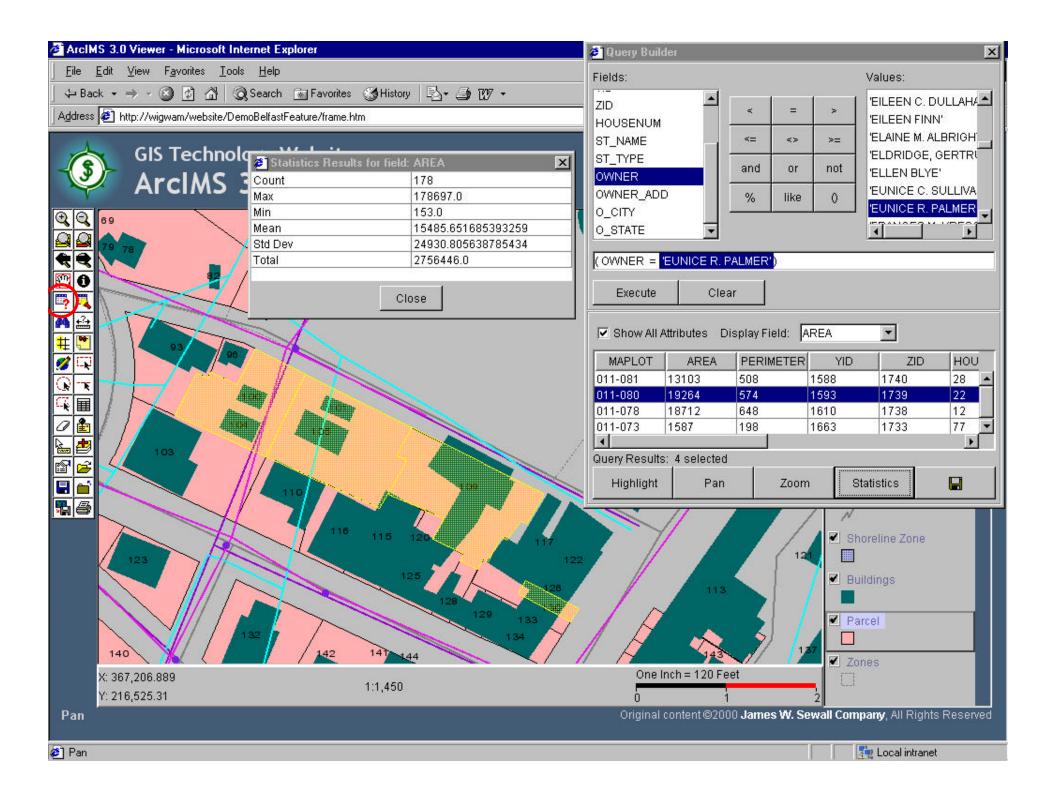


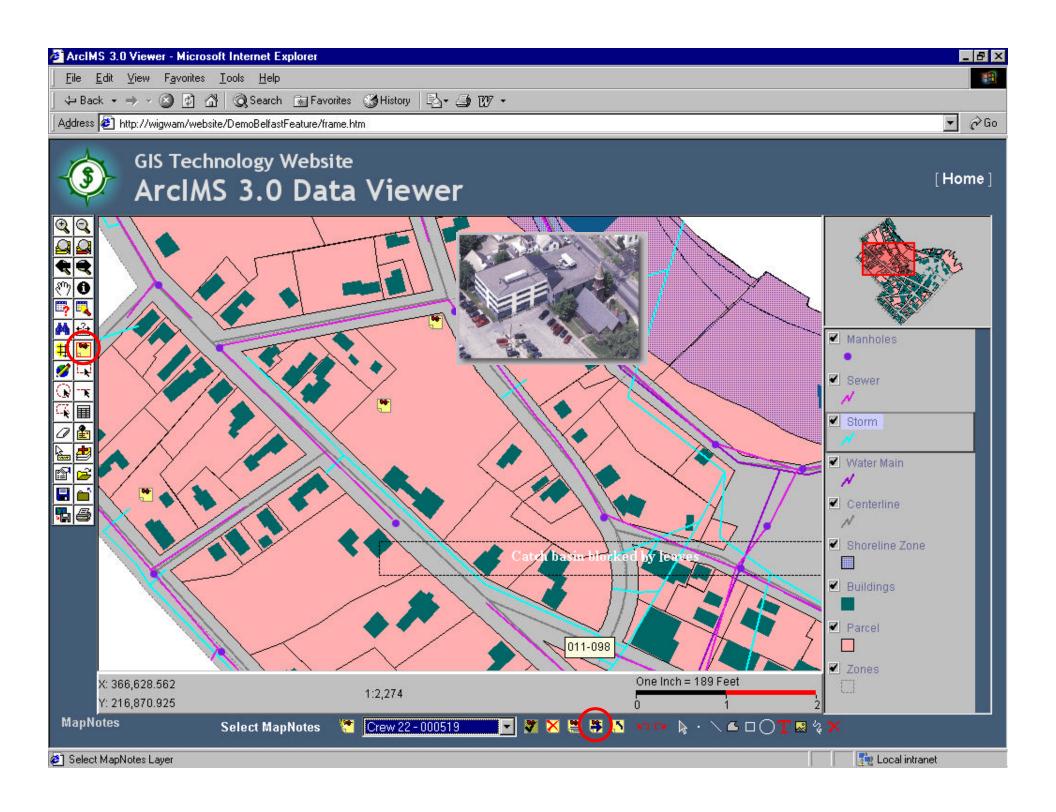


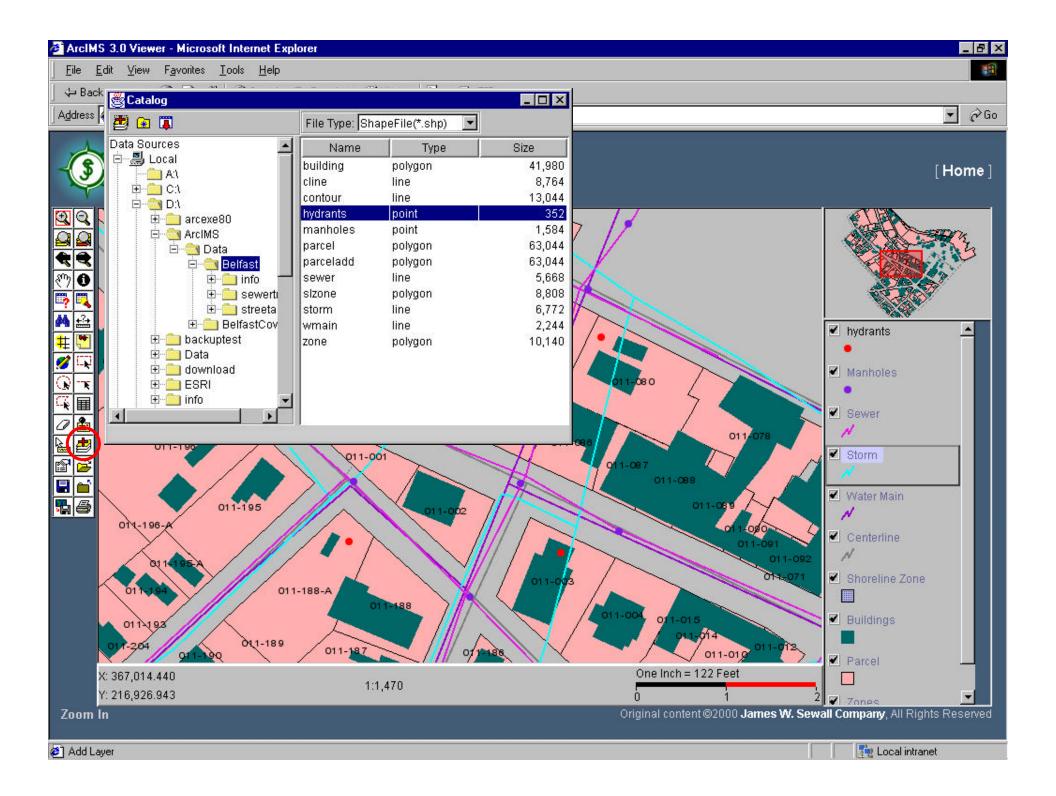


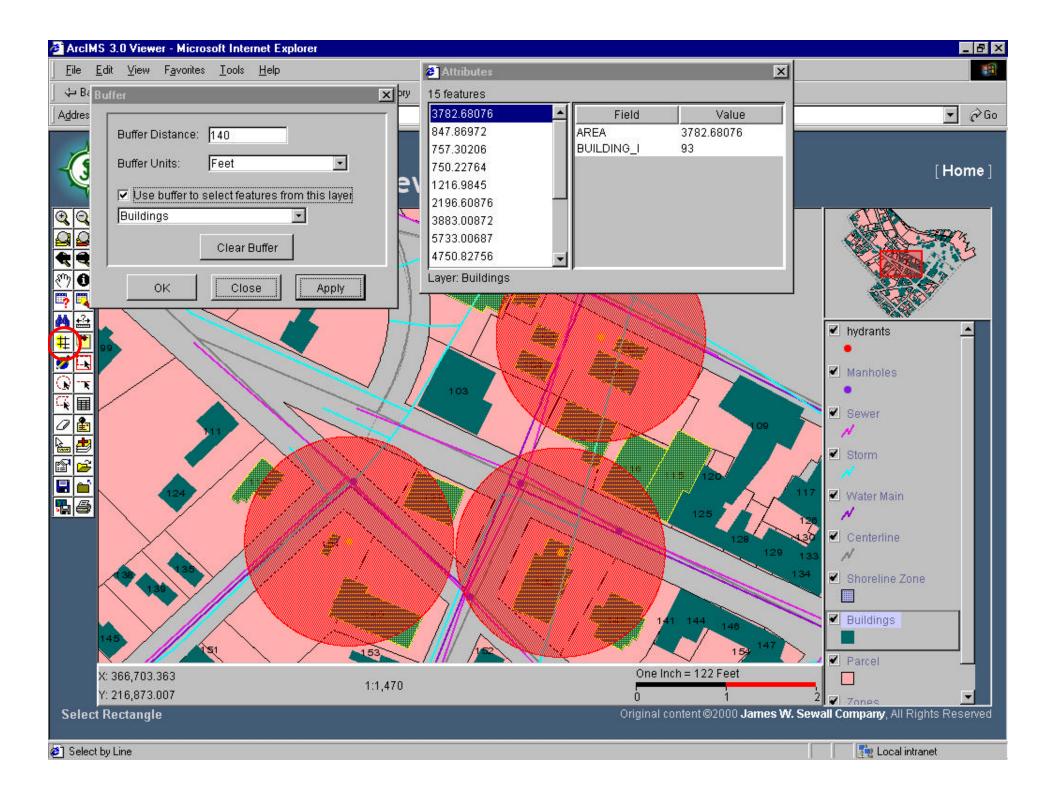


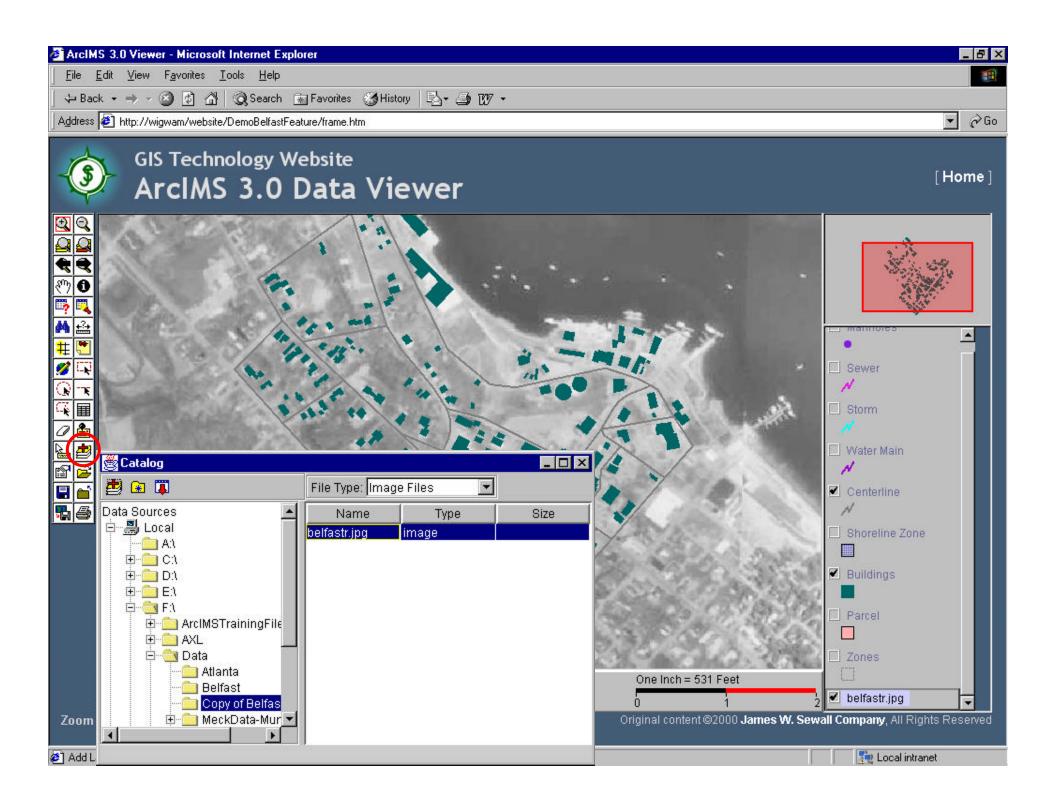














Data Warehousing/Internet Access Benefits

- Provides employees and customers with Web access to data
- Provides a simple, unified interface to data for all users
- A single data source increases data consistency, data security, and data distribution among user groups
- Data posting is limited to select users, ensuring data quality
- Supports enterprise hardware and software independence
- Improves and streamlines work processes
- Significantly reduces both the initial implementation cost and ongoing maintenance costs
- Reduces expenditures on hardware, software, and technical staff
- Insulates installations from personnel dependencies



Internet Internet Internet Mireless Technology

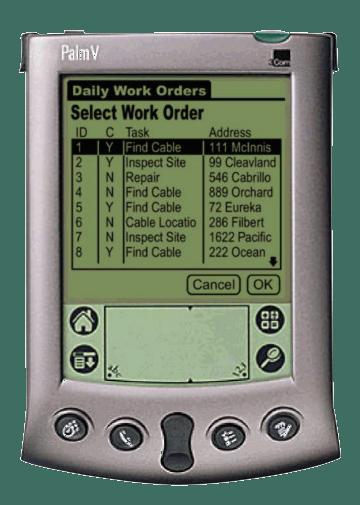
Mobile Data Access Features

- Interactive; data is dynamic, graphics are vector-based CAD files and/or generated from database data
- Supports enterprise database integration: data can be downloaded, edited, and posted to the enterprise data server
- Portable, inexpensive, and easy to use



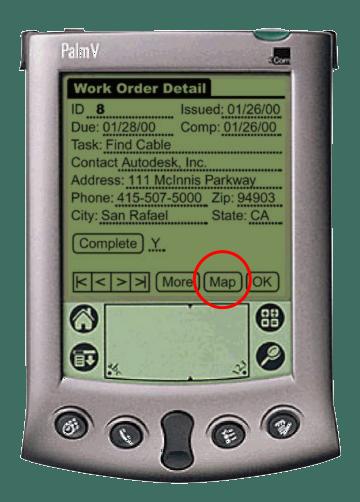


The crew chief first downloads his or her crew's work orders for the day, along with a subset of the corporate geospatial database for those work orders.



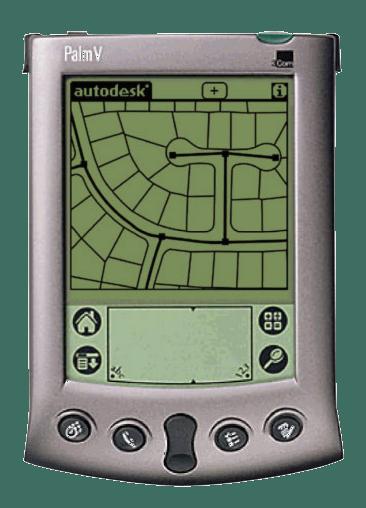


The crew chief can then review the details for each work order. Detail data is drawn from the downloaded and cached work order database.





By tapping the Map button, the crew chief can then display a map of the area where the work is to be performed. The chief can zoom and pan within the view. Directions to the job site could also be displayed.





By tapping on an item, specific data for the work order equipment can be displayed on top of the map. Similarly, underlying data for duct banks, addresses, and street names can be displayed.





The crew chief can then enter job information pertaining to the work order. Job information is stored directly within the cached work order database. The job information can then be uploaded to the Operational Data Store for subsequent processing and posting to the Data Warehouse.





Internet

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Technology

GPS and Scanner Integration

Palm Pilot devices can also be linked with a GPS unit and a bar code reader.





If equipment is bar coded, the system knows what equipment was placed and the coordinates of the job site. The crew chief only needs to record the time spent on the work order and any specific job notes.



Internet Internet

Mobile Data Access Benefits

Reduced Expenses

- Potential to save several hours for work crews each day
- Lower operating expense for distributing and accessing data
- Better, faster, safer decisions through available, current data

Efficiency

• Avoids data duplication and enables data sharing

Map Oplions Autodesk Line marked. Cable east of dig 5 meters. Autodesk OnSite Page 19:32 AM Page 19:32 A

Speed and Flexibility

• Based on mobile enterprise protocols & standards (Oracle, Java)

Accuracy

Data is posted to the corporate database by those who use the data



Successful GIS Implementation

Plan

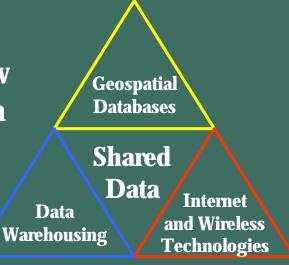
- 1. User Groups and Requirements
- 2. Data Assessment and Acquisition
- 3. Select Technology and Architecture
- 4. Application Configuration
- 5. Implementation
- 6. Training
- 7. Technical Support and Assessment



Conclusion

- Advances in database technology now support implementation of spatial data
- Data warehousing, Internet, and wireless technologies can increase usability of data and promote

 better analysis and decision making processes
- These technologies can increase operational efficiency, reduce costs, and improve accuracy and currency of data
- Questions?





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Biography

Mr. John F. Dirkman, P.E. is a Project Manager with the James W. Sewall Company. His responsibilities include managing AM/FM/GIS projects for a variety of clients in the government, energy, and telecommunications industries. Prior to working at the James W. Sewall Company, Mr. Dirkman served as Project Manager with the Seattle District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. His positions at the Corps included Assistant Chief, Design Branch, CADD/LAN System Administrator, and Electrical Engineer. Mr. Dirkman is a registered Professional Engineer, and holds a BS degree in Electrical Engineering.

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Aerial Photograph of Mount McKinley, Alaska